

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N° 2215.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000;  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,300,000;  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS  
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.  
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIERS, Esq.  
Hon. B. LAVION, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—HONGKONG, G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER—SHANGHAI—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months, 3 per Cent per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on-approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$4,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent per Annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES  
OF THE  
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$750 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100 or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should tend them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked, ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded direct by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Store-keeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,  
the 23rd April, 1889, at Noon,  
at H.M. Naval Yard.

SUNDAY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING CONDEMNED STORES.

Comprising—

OLD IRON, PAPER STAFF, HOSES, LUMPS, CLOCKS, CANVAS, RAGS, COPPER SHEATHING, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, AND IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Gov. Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

## Intimations.

### W. BREWER.

#### NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

ONNET—Le Docteur Rameau.  
Volonté.  
Zola—Le Rêve.  
Chinquey—Le Pêche, La Fille et le Confessionnel.  
—Marie Fougère.  
Ager's Telegraph Codes.  
Parisienne Leather and Fancy Goods, consisting of Card Cases, Pocket Books, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Purse, Work Bags, Perfumed Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Fans, Blotting Cases, Lamp Shades, Scent Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, Workboxes, Hand Glasses, &c., and New Pictures by Broadwood Collard and Collard, and Kukka; on very reasonable terms. Organs by Mason and Hamlin, and Cornish Dilto.

Large stock of New Tennis Shoes.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889.

## Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. REUBEN GUBBAY a PARTNER in our Firm.  
BENJAMIN & DANBY.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

#### NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself as BILL and BULLION BROKER.  
GUSTAV VON WILLE.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

#### NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JAMES STEPHEN will act as General Manager of CRUCKSHANK & CO. LTD.  
WM. CRUCKSHANK,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889.

#### NOTICE.

RE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six, and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 Sums Assured have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 669-1.

#### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INITIAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept IANH RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world available at any of its Agencies.

#### WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

#### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

APITAL TAELS 600,000, £833,333-33-  
EQUAL TO ..... \$18,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... \$18,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. SING, Esq.

#### MANAGER—HO YEE MOON, Esq.

OU TSO SHUN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 4, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1882.

#### Shipping.

#### STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI  
AND KOBE.

PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

#### VERONA

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, 23rd April, at NOON.

#### E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

#### APENRADE

Captain Hohlmann, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

#### CATTERTHUN

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Company's Steamship

#### NINGCHOW

W. Durdin, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight, etc., apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to

ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

#### AFGHAN

Captain Golding, will be despatched as above with quick despatch.

Fare to Sydney or Melbourne \$10.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

## Shipping.

#### SAILING VESSELS.

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A. I. American Ship.

#### "CONQUEROR."

Frost, Master, shortly expected, will load here

for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Bark

#### "TEWKSBURY I. SWEAT."

Cradling, Master, shortly expected, will load here

for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889.

## Intimations.

### DAKIN BROTHERS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN BROTHERS'

LIME FRUIT CORDIAL

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious, cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink, for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S  
PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING  
BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, or to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always give a full account of all events of public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to exceed the early publication of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889.

AGITATORS for the suppression of Sunday labour in the Colony, and the shrieking fraternity who hold Moses' injunction to rest on the Sabbath as a sure way to salvation, would do well to peruse the short speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor before the Legislative Council on the 18th inst. Allowing a sufficient margin of discount for the hyperbolic references to the social change which is said would follow the suppression of Sunday labour in the colony, we think Governor has Vaux's arguments are the quintessence of common sense. We find in the statement that to prohibit labour in the harbour by fine and imprisonment, would be to prosecute people for no other reason than that they have been engaged in work a very cogent argument for allowing things to remain on their present footing. No law can be formulated to prohibit human labour, one of our most primary and sacred duties. "Work" says Carlyle, "is in communication with Nature." We own parentage with Nature when, like our universal mother, we labour and produce something. Work is more sacred than Sundays; it cannot be made subservient to them. It would really be a wonderful sight to see a score of prisoners brought up every Monday morning at the Police Court charged with the heinous crime of working on Sunday! And then, on what grounds could a prohibitory law be enforced on the Chinese population? Their Confucian bible does not tell them of the world having been made in six days, or of the Creator resting on the seventh. Were a law made for Europeans alone; it goes without saying that the Chinese would monopolise all Sunday work, and defeat the ends of justice. We think the only practical solution of the question consists in allowing everyone to do as he pleases, on the Sabbath. Ship-owners have full powers to suppress labour on board their vessels on Sundays, nobody can compel them to abolish it; no law can be formulated to deal with a matter which belongs to the exclusive domain of the human conscience.

The Daily Telegraph says:—The Poor Laureate is ill, as all know and lament; and is still, 'no doubt, very weak; but he is making decided, albeit slow, progress towards recovery. Although the rheumatic gout, from which his lordship suffers, lingers on as yet in both hands and prevents him from holding a pen, nevertheless he comes downstairs every day for an hour.

The Straits Times bears that in connection with the collision which occurred in the Klang Straits on the 13th January, 1889, between the steamships *Chow Phya* and *Pyah Pehet*, Messrs. Mansfield & Co., as owners of the *Pyah Pehet*, are bringing an action against the Chinese owners of the *Chow Phya* to recover \$35,000. The case, which was to have commenced on the 11th inst. in the Supreme Court, has been postponed.

Says the Bangkok Times:—Bangkok has been a long time to get used to Bangkok water, especially in the dry season. It contains soda, epsom salts, peritonitis and portions of up-country garbage. We have heard of intertempore agriculturists drinking up their farms at home, but a solution of Lacon and Chengmai makes a beverage which, from time to time, is worse than the worse of intertempore.

This *Kuang Pao* announces that a decree has been issued by the Emperor as follows:—That the temples dedicated to Confucius should be kept in good condition. That all temples and shrines should be maintained in proper repair. That all officials should be honourably recorded. That all small offenders should be forgiven, that all destitute and homeless should be succoured and helped. That all petty officials in the capital guilty of any minor offences should be pardoned. And that roads and streets should be kept in good order.

In consequence of losses incurred by the native hongs of Foochow, the *Echo* is informed that they intend to curtail their business; consequently, in comparison with the preceding year, not so much money has been sent up country. It is said that in making advances to the up-country tea-men, every precaution has been taken by the several Tea hongs, and in such a way that none but first class tea-men got advances. So far so good, but it is feared that the master will end here and that in spite of notices and exhortations the same rabidly article will be brought to market as former years.

The Bangkok Times learns by private advices from Bhamo that a small police force, which had been sent out by the authorities a few weeks ago, was lately surrounded by cool well-armed dacoits, who rushed upon them from jungle and village, throwing the transport and Indian police into such a muddle that it was impossible to make a stand, as ponies, mules and men were all mixed up. In consequence of this attack, Captain Smith with 50 European rifles, 50 Sepoys, and two mounted guns has been despatched to Bhamo, and his force has been attached as medical officer, Dr. R. T. Darwae, formerly House Surgeon to the Bangkok General Hospital.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

### THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 16th.

The budget surplus for the past year amounts to £47,900,000, but this has been swallowed up by the surrender of local taxation. The increased Naval outlay will cause a deficit for the ensuing year of £1,600,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed an increase in the death duties, an increase in the duty on Beer of 1/4d. of a penny per gallon, and states that he is unable to abolish the duty on silver plate.

FRANCE.

April 18th.

Numerous domiciliary visits are being made in Paris and in the Provinces.

### NETHERLANDS.

The King is improving.

EGYPT.

Senoussi has defeated the Mahdi who has fallen back on Khartoum.

### POLITICAL.

A Unionist has been elected for Birmingham.

(From Straits Times.)

### GENERAL BOULANGER.

LONDON, April 9th.

General Boulanger has been expelled from Belgium, and is expected in England.

April 1st.

The General has not been expelled, but has been warned that no political agitation will be suffered in Belgium.

HOLLAND.

The Luxembourg Parliament has unanimously accepted Duke Adolph of Nassau as Regent of Luxembourg.

### PARLIAMENT.

The Local Government Bill, Scotland, has been read a first time.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Londonderry vacates the post of Viceroy in the autumn.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There will be no issue of the Hongkong Telegraph, on Easter Monday.

MR. WILLIANESE, Editor of the Bangkok Times, left for Europe on the 4th inst.

H.M.S. *Constance*, Capt. L. C. Kellip, from Shanghai; and the French corvette *Villars*, Capt. Mayet, from Manila, arrived in port yesterday.

The crew of the *Leander*, held a little *flit* amongst themselves at Aberdeen, yesterday, when the "gallant Tars" climbed greasy poles, ran races, and generally paralysed the natives.

MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

A boy of fourteen was found in Hospital Road this morning behaving strangely. It was thought by the police that he had been drugged, but on being sent to the Hospital he was found to be suffering from hydrophobia. He said he came from Canton yesterday.

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H.M.S. *Porpoise* arrived at Shanghai on the 14th inst., from Chinkiang.

A CHINCH sailor was fined \$500 this morning by Mr. Wodehouse for smuggling opium. He was caught at West Point, yesterday, coming ashore with two taels of the stuff in a basket, under a lot of sweet potatoes.

We learn from Japan exchanges that the German steamer *Lydia* was run into by the *Kairu Maru* on the 2nd inst., near Kanosaki Light. Three plates on the *Lydia*'s port bow were stove in, but the damage did not detract her.

It would appear, says the *Bangkok Times*, that the Opium Revenue of Siam is in a fair way to vie with that of India, for while the revenue derived from this source in 1887 was only \$15,000, catties the highest tender received this year is 27,000 catties. It is estimated, however, that the revenue derivable from opium should be double that of the year 1887, or about 30,000 catties, and it has therefore been decided to retain the working direction of this department for the present year, at least, under the superintendence of the new Kalahome, Chow Phya Bolader, former Minister of Agriculture.

PRESIDENT Harrison's Cabinet, as definitely announced, is as follows:—James G. Blaine of Maine, Secretary of State; William Windom of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury; Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Secretary of War; Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, Secretary of the Navy; W. H. Miller of Indiana, Attorney-General; J. W. Noble of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; Jeremiah Rusk of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agriculture; John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General. Of Reuter's "unknown men" Mr. Proctor was the first of Harrison's supporters in the Chicago convention, Mr. Tracy is a New York lawyer of eminence, and Mr. Noble is a college chum of General Harrison.

The Financial Statement of the Government of India was published on March 27th. The accounts of 1877-88 have closed with a deficit of \$2,028,500, including an expenditure Rx. 456,000 on account of special defence works. The deficit has resulted mainly from a special charge of Rx. 10,559,000, incurred in connection with the conversion of the 4 per cent. sterling stock into 3d. per cent. from heavy military expenditure in Burma, from a fall in exchange, and in the price of opium. The Revised Estimates of 1888 show a deficit of Rx. 20,700,000, including an expenditure Rx. 81,000 on account of special defence works and a surplus of Rx. 616,000. If the cost for these works be excluded, the deficit is less than that originally estimated by Rx. 496,000. The Budget Estimates for 1889 are: Revenue, Rx. 62,935,300, Expenditure, Rx. 52,829, showing a surplus of Rx. 105,300 after providing Rx. 1,102,000 for special defence works, and excluding the cost of these works a surplus of Rx. 1,209,300.

The following proceedings of the Legislative Council on Thursday, were held over:—

### THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General—*I beg to move*, the first reading of this Bill. Hon. members are doubtless aware that the provisions relating to the compulsory examination of women under the Contagious Diseases Ordinance 1867 have been for some time suspended. The object of this Ordinance to eliminate these provisions from the state book ought at the same time to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of women and children, to re-enact certain clauses of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance 1857 with reference to the registration of brothels and the Lock Hopita, making this a free institution. I think that all I need state with regard to this Bill on the present occasion.

The meeting then dispersed.

## THE PUNJAM MINING CO.

A special meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held this afternoon at the offices, for the purpose of confirming the resolution to increase the capital to \$500,000, passed at a previous meeting. The attendance was limited. The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman (Mr. Brodie) said it only remained for him to propose the confirmation of the resolution, if anyone would second it.

Mr. G. H. James seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Joseph asked when Mr. Becher was likely to go home.

The Chairman said he would go in three or four weeks at the latest; indeed if he could make it convenient he would go earlier. The arrangements were all left to him, and when he was ready the directors would not delay him. A committee had been formed in London to assist him, but if there was anything needed doing before he got there it would be done by them.

Mr. Joseph asked what committee that was.

The Chairman said it was composed of shareholders, and was formed to assist Mr. Becher to dispose of the property.

Mr. Legge proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. T. E. Davies, (the only other Director present). He regretted to see that the other directors had not considered the matter worthy of their attention or had in some other way made arrangements that prevented them from attending to the interests of the Company. He would not move a vote of censure.—(laughter and cheer)—but left them to read in the newspapers what he had said (Renewed laughter).

The meeting then dispersed.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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The meeting then dispersed.

## THE PRAVY RECLAMATION BILL.

His Excellency—*Before going on with this* His Excellency—*I beg to move*, the schedule of areas and amounts—the areas of land to be apportioned among the frontage holders, and the amounts these holders will have to pay—has not been finished, but rather than this Ordinance should be kept before the Council, and in order to make way for a number of other measures which still have to be passed, and without keeping this in an unfinished state, I have caused a change to be made in the Ordinance by which the schedule may be omitted. Under the change a plan divided into the areas given to each holder will be lodged as soon as possible after the passing of the Ordinance. The plan lodged now is simply a plan of the general work without the divisions of land apportioned among the different holders. Another plan with these details included will be lodged as soon as possible after the passing of the Ordinance, and to it will be attached a schedule containing the amounts each holder will have to pay for the area allotted to him. It is also thought desirable that, with a view to avoid possible mistakes, a certain time should elapse between the lodgment of that plan and the schedules of the plan and the time when anybody can come in and agree to it. It occurred to me the other day that there might be errors in the apportionment of areas and that one holder having more than his right proportion might come in and agree the very day after, and in that case the holder who suffered by the mistake could only be compensated by the public treasury. I do not say that the evil is very probable, but one or two things have occurred which show me it is, to say the least, possible. Therefore a certain time will now elapse between the lodgment of the detailed plan schedule and the time when anybody can come in and agree to it. It occurred to me the other day that there might be errors in the apportionment of areas and that one holder having more than his right proportion might come in and agree the very day after, and in that case the holder who suffered by the mistake could only be compensated by the public treasury. I do not say that the evil is very probable, but one or two things have occurred which show me it is, to say the least, possible. Therefore a certain time will now elapse between the lodgment of the detailed plan schedule and the time when anybody can come in and agree to it. It occurred to me the other day that there might be errors in the apportionment of areas and that one holder having more than his right proportion might come in and agree the very day after, and in that case the holder who suffered by the mistake could only be compensated by the public treasury. I do not say that the evil is very probable, but one or two things have occurred which show me it is, to say the least, possible. Therefore a certain time will now elapse between

money; but for some reason she refused to give him the \$30 he demanded. He then pointed a six-chambered revolver at her which he had concealed up his sleeve. Two amahs and a girl aged 17 years were in the room at the time and on seeing the revolver they rushed forward to protect the woman when the boy fired, shooting one of the amahs in the chest, the bullet entering one of her lungs. It is supposed that this woman then opened the window and was about to jump out when Tso Ah-hong fired again, the bullet shattering her arm, and she fell or jumped out of the window into the road. The other amah must have been attempting to follow her when Tso Ah-hong fired a third shot which struck her in the back, entered her heart, and she fell backwards a corpse. Not content with his diabolical work the murderer fired another shot which struck the little girl in the chest inflicting what is feared will prove a mortal wound. How his intended victim escaped is a mystery which she herself cannot explain, nor can she explain when or how the murderer made his exit from the room as it was full of smoke. The first intimation the police had of the occurrence was at 3 minutes to 7 o'clock when Mr. Dzouk reported at the Central Station that he was passing along the Huan Road about 6.30 p.m. when a woman jumped from the top storey window of a Chinese house and nearly fell on top of him; he looked up and saw Ah-chan preparing to jump out of the same window. When she saw him he cried "fire" and he told her not to jump out as she would kill herself. If she did so, thinking the house was on fire, he burst open the door and rushed upstairs. On entering the top-room he saw a woman lying on the floor near the window and a little girl lying on a sofa, both bleeding profusely; seeing that a murder had been committed, he hastened to the Station to give information. Inspector Howard and Detective Keeling proceeded at once to the scene of the tragedy, and on the way met Captain McEwen who accompanied them. On arriving at the house they found the woman who had jumped out of the window lying in the road and apparently dying, and entering the top-room they found the girl on the sofa and the dead woman lying on her back with her feet towards the window. Detective Keeling carried the girl downstairs and had her and the injured woman taken immediately to the Shantung Road Hospital. As an instance of the abject fear, or inhumanity, of the Chinese lower class we may mention that when the girl was brought down not one of the large number of natives who had assembled outside the house would volunteer to take her on his knee and convey her to the hospital in a "ricksha", and it was, not until a Captain woman, with more heart than courage, offered a dollar to any one who would do so, that the poor creature was removed. The house was then searched but nothing but a bullet was found, for it is needless to say the murderer had disappeared, and it is conjectured that on hearing Mr. Dzouk forcing the door he rushed downstairs and secreted himself in one of the lower rooms until Mr. Dzouk went upstairs, when he escaped through the open door. The revolver with which he had done his bloody work is supposed to be one he had stolen from his master who, for the last ten years, kept it loaded in five chambers, between the mattresses of his bed. The bullet found with the revolver is missing, but strange to say, on examining his stock of cartridges he found them intact, so the murderer evidently thought that five shots would be sufficient to accomplish his diabolical work.

Though the police made every effort to trace the murderer they were not successful, but it was the opinion of the Chinese that if he was still in the settlement he would soon be captured as no class of natives would harbor him. This proved correct for about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th Mr. W. Lamond's boy sent word to his office that Tso Ah-hong was in Mr. Lamond's private residence in Siking Road. This information Mr. Lamond speedily conveyed to the Central Station and Detective Keeling and a native detective were sent to arrest him. Arriving at the house Keeling sawed his man at the back to cut off all possibility of escape in that direction and himself entered the house from the front and arrested the murderer in the boy's room. The revolver, with one chamber still loaded, was found in his possession. He made no resistance, but stated that he had taken some medicine and requested to be allowed to lie down on the boy's bed and die. This request, it is needless to state, was not complied with, but as he seemed very ill he was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital, and the stomach pump applied. The native doctor, however, stated that the prisoner had not taken any poison. Prisoner did not deny that he shot the women, but stated that he had been drinking and that he met one of the amahs in the street last evening and assaulted him, and he then went home for his revolver and on returning fired the four shots. After he wandered about the streets all night and at 9 o'clock this morning went to Mr. Lamond's house as the boy there was a friend of his. He denied that he had demanded money but admitted having received \$7 on a previous occasion. When being taken to the hospital he was very anxious to know if he had killed anyone. He was detained in the hospital for about an hour, and was then taken to the station and charged.

An enquiry at the hospital it was reported that the two females were still alive, but little hope was entertained of their recovery.

In the report of this tragedy in the *Shen Pao* it was stated that the murder had been committed by a foreigner. Such a mistake as that is clearly attributable to gross carelessness and likely to work an incalculable amount of mischief, and we trust the mistake will be at once corrected and that our contemporary will be more accurate in case of this sort in future.—*Mercury*.

The Che-hsien, from the city, arrived at the house in Honan Road shortly before 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th and opened an inquest on the body of the dead amah. The body was brought from the house into the street, and there examined and measured in orthodox Chinese style by the native doctors, the Che-hsien watching the operation seated on a low bamboo chair, beneath his umbrella, and smoking a bubble pipe. A large crowd of natives assembled, and the police had some difficulty in keeping them back. The wound having been probed, &c., &c., the body was dressed, put into a coffin, and conveyed away by deceased's friends. Then the Che-hsien Captain, Superintendent Mc Ewen, and others went to the Shantung Road Hospital, and in the prisoner's presence, the amah made a statement and recognised the prisoner as the man who had shot her. It was a peculiar sight. The amah was in bed. The Che-hsien stood on one side, again smoking his bubble pipe, the boy (the prisoner) was kneeling at the foot of the bed, and interpreters of different dialects were crowded round, each one chipping in now and then, to enable the Mandarin to better understand what was passing, neither the prisoner nor the amah apparently understanding the dialect of the Che-hsien.

The investigation was over a few minutes before 6 o'clock, and at the request of Captain Superintendent Mc Ewen, the prisoner, being in foreign employ, will be detained at the Central Police Station and taken before the Mixed Court Magistrate, and then, in all probability, he will be sent into the city, and that will be the last foreigners will bear of the case for months to come.

### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

At the Mixed Court on the 15th, before the Chinese Magistrate, Tsoat, and W. R. Charles, Esq., British Assessor, the prisoner was up for examination, and some of the witnesses were also in attendance. The Magistrate questioned the prisoner and the Cantonese girl, but no new facts were elicited, except when the Magistrate asked the prisoner whom he intended to shoot when he took away his master's revolver, he said he did not intend to shoot anyone, adding that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. He got drunk, he said, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Magistrate ordered him to be taken into the city. He also told the Cantonese girl she would have to go to the Che-hsien, he did not like this, but the Magistrate said he would have to go. After the Che-hsien had a preliminary inquiry into the matter, it would be well if he would hear the case in the Mixed Court, the prisoner being in foreign employ and the offence committed in the settlement.—*Corrieri*.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

#### THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN CHINA.

DEAR SIR.—Seeing that the Chinese and to a less community in the British colonies, and the Straits Settlements, at the Treaty Ports and in several foreign colonies have subscribed pretty liberally towards the North China Famine Relief Fund, and supposing many of them would like to know something concerning the distribution of relief in these parts I venture to send you the following notes on the subject.

In Lui Chou-fu, the Prefectural city of which is in Lat. 31° 30' 50" min. N. Long. 117° 15' 30" E., Ho-ki Hsien is the only district in that Prefecture requiring relief. The total population of that single district is over 1,000,000, 700,000 of whom applied for relief and over 400,000 of whom were not only destitute of food but also of fuel. There being neither coal nor wood in the whole country straw is the only fuel, and the crops having failed straw became very scarce; few people could afford to procure a sufficiency wherever to cook their food last winter. The Prefect of Lui Chou Fu, however, foreseeing what was about to happen applied to several distinguished natives of that Prefecture for assistance and actually succeeded in obtaining nearly Tls. 100,000 and over 500 piculs of rice, whereupon he caused the distribution of rice to the natives near the Prefectural City, at the rate of one bushel and a half to each adult, about 20 tons' rations, and half that amount to children. To those further off, he gave money at the rate of 300 large cash to adults and half that amount to children. In this manner all the rice and over Tls. 65,000 were expended before the Chinese New Year. Soup kitchens were also started where rice gruel was doled out to all who cared to come for it, that is, those persons who were entirely destitute of everything they needed. Thus the people were tranquillized and felt grateful for what they got. Another distribution is now about to take place and that it is hoped will carry the people on until the Spring crops are ripe.

I have just come from Ying Chou Fu, the Prefectural City of which is in Lat. 32° 25' 58" min. N. Long. 115° 57' 57" min. E. There, the Prefect told me that relief had been granted to all the sufferers in his Prefectural jurisdiction, several times since they had been flooded out of their homes by the rupture of the Yellow River banks in 1887. He had just issued proclamations warning the people that another distribution of funds amounting to 1,000 large cash to adults, and 550 to children, was to take place immediately and that was the last they were likely to get, as the waters having subsided many people had been able to sow wheat and other spring crops all of which was coming on finely. He, the Prefect, felt very thankful for all that had been done, and the people were grateful for the relief afforded them; no more was needed, as the funds in hand were ample for the present requirements.

In various parts of this Feng-Yang Fu Prefecture, the Prefectural City of which is in Lat. 32° 54' 35" min. N. Long. 117° 35' 35" min. E., things are not exactly so satisfactory in the matter of relief afforded.

Ting Yuan Hsien, the county seat of which is in Lat. 32° 35' 33" min. N. Long. 117° 45' 33" min. E., I was told that the people were suffering immensely, at least two-thirds of the population required relief, yet the newly appointed magistrate was forcing the people to pay up the taxes that had been remitted by Imperial decree. A lot of cash sent up from Shanghai had that day arrived for distribution amongst the sufferers by flood and drought. The people I saw said that they had little hope of receiving anything seeing the manner in which they had already been treated by the magistrate. There were over 500,000 souls in that county and it would require a lot of money to afford even a small amount to two-thirds of that number. The people begged me to stay, as they wished to petition the Viceroy and Governor against the magistrate; they had already sent a deputation of six, elder to the Prefect and Tactal at Feng Yang Fu, their Prefectural City, but without effect. I told them that I could not interfere in matters of Government; all I could do for them was to inform the relief Committee of Shanghai of their necessities, and recommend a further dispatch of funds for distribution amongst them. At Feng-tai Hsien, another county in this Prefecture, the county seat of which is in Lat. 32° 45' min. N. Long. 116° 50' min. E., I was told that a former magistrate, Member of the Imperial Censor, had been degraded for his shortcomings in the matter of relief distribution last year. The present magistrate had caused some distribution of funds to be made at the rate of 400 cash to adults and half that amount to children. Another distribution of funds was promised to take place soon. (The Junk carrying the cash for that distribution is actually in its port of Hua Yuan Hsien, *water-bound*.) They had received one distribution of Tls. 2, each, over a year ago, and were grateful for what had been done. The waters of the Yellow River having now receded the Spring Crops were coming on finely, and it was believed no more relief would be required after this last distribution.

Heng at Hua Yuan Hsien a distribution of 60 cash only was made yesterday to farmers, for seed grain, to enable them to sow the lands from which the waters of the Yellow River had recently receded. I heard some people say that a sum of 500 cash to each person had been promised, but only 60 cash each were given—funds may be insufficient. Wheat and rice had been distributed at the rate of 2 bushels of *Tsai*, and 4-10ths to each adult, and half the amount to children. The information obtained at the Yamen always takes a meal of some easily digested fatty food before making a great intellectual effort, and an English physician has found that his intellectual work is best sustained by considerable quantities of the same material.

So I repeat what I said before—that the greatest foe to intemperance is the sanitarian, health-reformer, and especially the military cook, who leads people into healthful habits of eating and drinking of working and sleeping, of recreation and study.

We have seen that the nervous system contains much fat; and we may imagine that if the food is deficient in it the brain will suffer. Very thin people are more likely to be nervous, than fat ones; and it is said that Banting has practised to cure corpulence has caused many persons to become very nervous. It does not follow because fat is necessary that people should eat all they can of it. It should be taken in reasonable quantities, and always thoroughly communed and mixed with other food which will divide it

up into very small particles, else it may cause indigestion and pass out of the system unabsorbed. Good butter, cream, olive oil and nuts are rich in fat, and in a form agreeable to take. Potatoes, corn, oatmeal and eggs, containing starch, are all fat producers. We once advised a boy who mother's table, to eat freely of hickory nuts, and it proved to be very good advice for him. That popular nut, the peanut, which even many physicians condemn as indigestible, has been of service to others.

From Sandakan the *Memnon* carried a large cargo of timber consigned by the China Borneo Company to their agents in the Flower Land. Next month she may take some Tobacco.

The Sarawak Tobacco Company, Limited, has been successfully launched to take over part of the land and undertakings on the Segama River belonging to the Trading and Planting Company.

The weather during the month has been delightful; the North East Monsoon has been blowing fresh and strong, greatly to the benefit of the residents at Kudat; with the exception of the digestive juices, and is so list. Count Rumford, calculated that one fourth less food is required if it be perfectly masticated. The object of mastication is to break up the particles into a condition in which the digestive juices can be brought into immediate contact with them.

The conditions of perfection are several, and may be mentioned here. The first is perfect mastication. If this is not accomplished much of the food is not brought under the influence of the digestive juices, and is so list. Count Rumford, calculated that one fourth less food is required if it be perfectly masticated. The object of mastication is to break up the particles into a condition in which the digestive juices can be brought into immediate contact with them.

It has been stated that Mr. Gladstone is so impressed with the importance of perfect mastication that he makes a practice himself, and has taught his family to do the same, of giving each mouthful thirty-two bites one for each tooth in a perfect mastication. It is no wonder that he is able to perform such an amount of intellectual labor.

#### FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

Digestion is favored by the proper selection of food; by the best treatment of food as regards cooking, flavoring and serving; by proper variety of food, with occasional changes of diet; by moderate exercise, warmth and a genial state of mind; by good sleep. Persons who suffer from sleeplessness lose their appetites and their digestion becomes impaired. Sleep, on the other hand, is promoted by good and suitable food; by pleasant social surroundings at the table and by regularity in eating, with proper intervals between meals.

#### LIVING WITHOUT MEAT.

In temperate latitudes the vegetable world is the most important source of food, although animal food is also extensively consumed.

It is true that there are some difficulties in adopting a fleshless diet. One is that the habits and customs of society are not built upon a plan for it, and these are not easily changed. Our present dietary habits are formed in the rude experience of generations and they pretty nearly, on our best arranged tables, provide the requisite quantity of fats, carbohydrates, protein and salts; but the moment flesh is omitted there would be a great deficiency of protein, unless it were arranged for in other articles of diet. It would be necessary to use, for instance, more oatmeal and bread made from whole-meal flour, also beans and peas—all very rich in protein.

#### SIMPLICITY IN LIVING.

What examples of simplicity were those of Sidney Smith, whose society often attracted the wealthy to share his single dish; of Isaac Newton, who lived in the plainest way when thinking of his greatest works; of Franklin in his early life; of William Wadsworth; of Socrates, who taught that "men should abstain from meat which might cause a man to eat who had no need for food, or to drink without thirst." His wife, like many before and since, expecting guests, had made, she feared, inadequate provision for them. He replied: "If they be honest men it will be enough; if not, what need we care for them?" These are cases of simple living but high thinking.

Read the lives of our great men," says Professor J. H. May. "Read the story of their greatness; read of Hannibal and St. Paul, of Luther and Newton, of Wesley and John Howard, and you will find

temperance (simplicity) at the root of all their virtues."

#### DIRECT FOR RHEUMATISM.

Chronic or semi-acute rheumatism depend on a vegetable diet, especially brown bread, spinach, colo, salads, cresses and all sorts of acid fruits.

Drink pure soft water, hot or cold; in abundance. Avoid fried fish, cooked oysters and clams, pork, veal, turkeys, potatoes, all gravies and made dishes; fried fish; excess of nitrogenous food; beer and all malt liquors, wines, etc.

In rheumatism, a vegetarian diet will, in most cases, give great relief, and other hygienic measures will complete the cure, where a cure is possible.

A most persistent case of semi-acute rheumatism, which had defied the medical skill and Turkish baths combined, coming under my care as a last resource, had been entirely cured by diet, with one bath each week.

The bill of fare prescribed was: For breakfast—oatmeal porridge, whole-meal bread and butter, fruit, coo, or weak tea; for dinner—whole-meal bread and butter, fruit and vegetables; especially ice in every form, and baked potatoes; for supper—whole-meal bread, butter and tea, and fruit if desired. Flesh was forbidden; also, all spirituous drinks. A sun bath, with massage and the rubbing of oil on the affected parts, was advised daily and a Turkish bath weekly. Of course, exposure to cold and damp were to be avoided, and medicines given up.

It was to be continued six months at least. In that time the patient became well and strong. A very large proportion of sufferers from rheumatism may cure themselves by the same or similar means. It only requires perseverance and good hygienic conditions. It is essential to have the best of whole-meal bread. Thorough mastication is also essential. Over-eating must be avoided.

#### THE FOE TO STIMULANTS.

Every nutritious and healthful meal, neatly spread and partaken with thankfulness is a temperance lesson. Every well-built house with conveniences for doing work easily and without waste of force, with well-arranged kitchen, bathrooms, sunny windows and good ventilation is a temperance sermon. Every vegetable garden, rich with nutritious food, and every fruit farm abounding in luscious apples, grapes, peaches and pears is a foe to intemperance. Every school where there is no overcrowding, where the brain is properly taken care of, so that it shall not be deranged, promotes temperance. On the other hand, everything that tends to lower human vitality—over-work, over-study, too little sleep, too little work and especially bad food—all prolong the time when intemperance will produce its evil effects. Every bad cook who prepares unsavory, indigestible meals, creates a demand for stimulants.

Good cooking is one of the most effective means of stifling a craving for drink, which is the root of so much evil. Drink-craving, in truth, depends as often as not on causes of a purely physical nature.

So I repeat what I said before—that the greatest foe to intemperance is the sanitarian, health-reformer, and especially the military cook, who leads people into healthful habits of eating and drinking of working and sleeping, of recreation and study.

We have seen that the nervous system contains much fat; and we may imagine that if the food is deficient in it the brain will suffer. Very thin people are more likely to be nervous, than fat ones; and it is said that Banting has practised to cure corpulence has caused many persons to become very nervous. It does not follow because fat is necessary that people should eat all they can of it. It should be taken in reasonable quantities, and always thoroughly communed and mixed with other food which will divide it

up into very small particles, else it may cause indigestion and pass out of the system unabsorbed. Good butter, cream, olive oil and nuts are rich in fat, and in a form agreeable to take. Potatoes, corn, oatmeal and eggs, containing starch, are all fat producers. We once advised a boy who mother's table, to eat freely of hickory nuts, and it proved to be very good advice for him. That popular nut, the peanut, which even many physicians condemn as indigestible, has been of service to others.

The principal characteristics of general form that distinguish women from men, according to a writer in "Scriber's Magazine," are smaller muscles, sloping shoulders, broader hips and shorter legs. Of these characteristics the smaller muscles and shorter legs may be said to be embryonic, while the superior breadth of hips indicates a greater evolutionary advancement in this part of the body than has taken place in man. The constricted waist we must regard as a deformity artificially produced, and it may be likened to the cramped feet of the Chinese and the flattened heads of the Peruvians. In women of the primitive ages there could have been no waist, and in some of the Indian tribes of the present time there is no evidence of the slightest bodily constriction in this region. What, then, is the primary cause of the narrow contracted waist as seen in women throughout the civilized world to-day? At the time of the worship of the beautiful by the Greeks, women quickly discerned the harmonious curves and symmetrical lines that received the approval of the men of that age, and they fashioned themselves accordingly. The ideals predominating at that time have been transmitted to us in marble and bronze, and illustrate the highest ideals of feminine beauty and loveliness of figure. As soon as the moral fibre of the Greeks grew lax, the courtesans set the fashion, and in order to make the hips more prominent the graceful curve of the pelvis was gradually increased by constricting the waist with a many-layered girdle. This custom was then carried to such an extent that, according to Cerviotti Hippocratis' vigorously reproached the ladies of Cos for so tightly compressing their ribs and thus interfering with their breathing powers. The custom was initiated by the Romans, and the works of Martial and Gelen frequently allude to the unnatural small waists of the women of their times. In fact, staves and breast-bands were regarded by Galen as the cause of many of the evils attributed to them at the present day. This art of constricting the waist has flourished at different periods in different ages for the past three thousand years. From an anatomical point of view, the tissues of a woman do not differ materially from those of the men. The bones, muscles, arteries, and nerves are similarly constituted, and are governed by the same laws in their development. So also, are the heart, lungs, stomach, and brain. Anything that will impair the function of an organ in one sex will certainly interfere with its action in the other. If you put a tight bandage around the waist of a man, the physiological functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs are for the time impaired, and the man is unable to make more than two-thirds of the mental and physical exertion of which he is capable. When we reflect that woman has constricted her body for centuries, we believe that this fashion alone is due much of her failure to attain her greatest works; of Franklin in his early life; of William Wadsworth; of Socrates, who taught that "men should abstain from meat which might cause a man to eat who had no need for food, or to drink without thirst." His wife, like many before and since, expecting guests, had made, she feared, inadequate provision for them. He replied: "If they be honest men it will be enough; if not, what need we care for them?" These are cases of simple living but high thinking.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889

## Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRECONSHIRE" FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1889. [454]

### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BAVARIAN" FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., TO-DAY, the 18th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1889. [454]

### INCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNERS OF CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [454]

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF NEW YORK" are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods, remaining unclaimed after the 20th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance is effected.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [454]

### To be Let.

#### TO LET.

AT the Peak, "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Phillips.

Apply to

H. N. MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [454]

#### TO LET.

N. 51, PEEL STREET.  
Apply to  
EDWARD GEORGE,  
5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

#### TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [454]

#### TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).  
ONE LARGE GODOWN No. 234, Praya Central under Victoria Hotel Premises.

Apply to

DORABJEE & HINGKEE.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [394]

#### TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
NOS. 3, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [454]

#### TO BE LET.

A FIRST-FLOOR FLAT (Furnished or Unfurnished) in Blue Building, for 6 months, from May 1st.

Apply to

Messrs. HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Ice House Lane.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [387]

#### NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the products of the "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can henceforward be obtained by RETAIL, FOR CASH, at NO. 3, PEEL STREET, at the same prices as at the Refinery; or Retail orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applicants forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [454]

## Intimations.

### BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public business, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant (EASTER MONDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,  
JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,  
T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,  
CHANTREY INCHBALD,  
Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,  
LIMITED,  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager, Hongkong.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE this day REMOVED to my new premises at No. 25, CAINE ROAD, next door to the Japanese Consulate. A. HAHN,  
Piano-tuner and Repairer.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [404]

### THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL \$1,250,000.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.  
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.  
Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.  
Mr. J. S. MOSES.  
Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN.  
Mr. G. E. NOBLE.  
Mr. LEE SING.  
Mr. POON PONG.

### BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases and sales of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY,  
Secretary (pro. tem.)

Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 20th March 1889. [368]

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6½% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 8th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator, admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

### PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5½% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Under-signed BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Agent for the Official Liquidator,  
Oriental Bank Corporation in Ltd.,  
2, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

### THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE THIRD CALL of \$10 per Share due on the 2nd instant must be paid at the Office of the Company, 1, Pedder's Street, with interest of 12 cent. per annum from the 3rd instant, in accordance with Article No. 38 of the Company's Articles of Association.

By Order,  
A. G. GORDON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [459]

### NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road, East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road, East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10—storeyed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [353]

### L O S T.

ON Thursday night, at or nears the Theatre Royal, City Hall, a GOLD HORSE-SHOE BRACELET. Any one finding the same will oblige by returning it to The Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [461]

### KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH,.....MANAGER,  
WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality.  
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

| STEAMERS.      | FROM.         | DATE DUE.  | AGENTS.                 |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Batavia        | Vancouver     | April 20th | Adamson, Bell & Co.     |
| Bellona        | Hamburg       | April 21st | Siemens & Co.           |
| Aratoon Apca   | Calcutta      | April 21st | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  |
| Glenaray       | London        | April 22nd | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Port Jackson   | London        | April 22nd | Adamson, Bell & Co.     |
| Gwalior        | Bombay        | April 22nd | P. & O. S. N. Co.       |
| Ajax           | Liverpool     | April 22nd | Butterfield & Swire.    |
| Natal          | Marselles     | April 23rd | Messagers Maritimes.    |
| City of Peking | San Francisco | April 24th | Pacific Mail S. S. Co.  |
| Parthia        | Vancouver     | May 19th   | Adamson, Bell & Co.     |

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

| DESTINATION                 | VESSELS        | AGENTS                 | DATE OF LEAVING       |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| London, &c., via Suez Canal | Nizam          | P. & O. S. N. Co.      | April 24th, at noon.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Ningchow       | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | About April 25th.     |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Laertes        | Butterfield & Swire.   | April 25th.           |
| Marselles, via Saigon, &c.  | Anadyr         | Messagers Maritimes.   | April 25th, at noon.  |
| Bremen, via Ports of Call   | Bayer          | Adamson, Bell & Co.    | May 8th, at 4 p.m.    |
| Havre, Hamburg, &c.         | Lydia          | P. & O. S. N. Co.      | May 2nd, at 1 p.m.    |
| San Francisco, via Yham     | City of Peking | Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | April 24th, at 1 p.m. |
|                             |                |                        |                       |